THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE CINCINNATI BALL

The Japonicadom of Perkepelis in Full Bleem.

The Partners of the Royal Light Fantastic.

THE PRINCE AT HIS DEVOTIONS.

In Smerican Descendant of the Dake of York Presents his Credentials.

BEPARTURE FOR PITTSBURG.

Reminiscences and Realities of the Royal Visit to America.

YANKEE INDEPENDENCE,

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30, 1860. The ball in honor of the Prince at the Opera House, got-sen up under the superintendence of Mr. Pike, has been a brilliant feature of the royal visit. Cards of invitation rican typography and ornamentation, were issued and sent to the prominent citizens.

The managers of the affair, by the phraseology of the cards," seemed to adopt the Herand's plan of discarding the uneuphonious name applied to the royal guest of Lord or Baron Renfrew, as their tickets expressly hness the Prince of Wales." The Opera House, where the ball was held, was most brilliantly illuminated, and the parquette was floored over to the stage, open to the wall and decorated with natural flowers. In size the building is almost as large as the Academy of Music in

The Prince's headquarters at the Burnett House wer eeleged from the time of his arrival by a large but or seriy assemblage of citizens, all suxious to get a peep at

Long before the Prince's departure for the ball, his -the Burnett House-was literally surrounded by a large, patient and anxious assemblage of citizens. Now and then they were "sold" by false reports of the deent were transformed into good humor. Talking about crowds of people" brings the application of the term to the Cincinnati Opera House. Long before the Prince made his appearance every avenue leading to it was filled with humanity. After many cheers and mistakes on the part of the crowd, the Prince at last arrived, precisely at en o'clock. The Ball Committee held a brief confer with him in regard to partners, and the whole party were

then taken into a private box.

Be was dressed in evening dress, with white neckcloth, as were all the suite. In the first dance Lord Hinchen brook danced vis a vis.

About one thousand richly dressed persons were pre-sent. The bail room was strikingly beautiful; the exten-sion stage was arranged with colonade scenery in the background, and the front of the parquette was richly wrannented with evergreens and natural dowers. The seals in the parquette were occupied by the creme de la

After a few moments delay the ball was commenced with the old fashioned promonade. The Prince then spened the ball, the royal party and others dancing upon

serves well pleased with their quarters at the Burnett Bouse.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 27, 1880. The Prince En Route to the City-The Character of Albert Edward Generally-Hu Distille of Orocods-The Agri-cultural Fair-Purchase of American Horses by the Duke and Prince, de., do.
On the City of Alton steamer yesterday his Royal High-

neds politely accepted the invitation of the captain to look at the engine and other machinery of the boat, and after from the inspection be expressed his pleasure at the opportunity afforded him. He has, as I have often had occession to mention, a quick eye for the picturesque, and from the miscellaneous crowd assembled at the Alton landing place to the mouth of the Missouri, and thence coward to the St. Leuis levee, the varied cenes and scenery by the way were objects of his class

highly secutive order, and there is a timidity about him which makes him shrink from contact with a large and amultuous crowd, such as that which surrounded his carriage on the occasion of his landing yesterday. He is of upon one of so much natural and acquired rednement. Therefore the lower strain of the democratic element may prove somewhat uncongenial to him. But I am happy to say that the people of the United States generally, and the superior order particularly, have studied his comfort, pleasure and wishes with a delicacy distated by that good sense which is their prevailing characteristic, that has not failed to impress him and his suite with a very favorable idea of American consideration and courtesy. There has been a universal desire to pay him respect and do him henor, and the affections have been widely enlisted lo his wel

and the affections have been widely callisted in his welfare. The enthusiasm has been even greater than was displayed by the people of the British Provinces, atthough, from the fact of his assuming the incognity, the annal pageantries of royalty have been dispensed with, in deference to his own expressed when.

To day is almost a general holiday in the city, for most of the wholeans stores, reading rooms and public offices are closed. This is as much owing to the visit of the Prince as the circumstance of its being the fourth and great day of the Annual Fair of the St. Louis agricultural and Mechanical association.

This is held in and around a large amphitheatre standing in the centre of forty acres of land, the whole being enclosed by a paling provided with gates. All sorts of horses, cattle and farmyard live stock, farming implements, field and garden products and the arts are there exhibited, and a goodly sumber of prizes have been distributed among their owners.

His Royal Highness and suite left the hotel in carriages this morning at sloven o'clock, for the purpose of visiting the principal sights of the city, including the fair. The City Hall, the Custom House, the Court House, the Post Office, the University of St. Louis and the United States Arenal, a grand structure in the southeast part, were among the objects of attention, as also some of the churches and Lafayctic square. The weather, although very wet in the early morning, had by this time become quite fine.

The cammittee of leading citizens, headed by the Mayor, accompanied his Royal Highness, who received from the latter full information of pace by the way.

On arriving at the fair grounds the party were cheered, to which the Prince, as usual, responded by bowing and raising his hat. He accepted the invitation into the pageda in the centre of the amplitheatre, and inspected the stock on exhibition, the gaze of the forty thousand being meanwhile full upon him.

One of the trotting borses, Silver Heels, attracted the Duke of Newarste's attention,

make in the purposed were composed by the ornes de inerror of Cinciantal needity.

After a few moments delay the half was committed,
spend the but, the royal party and others changing upthe stage, a few others on the proposed. The first date of the Committee,
the half, of the Oyen. Herein, will be originated to
the half, of the Oyen. Herein, will be originated to
the half.

He denored the record quadritic with him Oreothect,
designer or the mo. And revendent, or it is considered.

He denored the record quadritic with him Oreothect,
designer or the mo. And revendent, with the Him.

Newport, Kreindey, that fixes being arrayly represented,
and the forth dates, the "Learner," with Mills II, Del Gregor, of Noral Anderson, also with Mills III, Die, the
The company are were promoted contracts to the dates.

An frest we have a series of the stage of the contracts of the proposed of the contract of the proposed of the contract of the proposed of the proposed of the contract of the proposed of the

opportunity which was not suffered to pass unimproved, of additionally feating their vision with his princely person. On returning from this tour of inspection, he expressed himself much pleaned, and gracionaly remained with his party and the accompanying gentimen, on the upper deck. He marked with evident interest the transition of scenery, and rather listened to than actually engaged in the conversation of his group.

The following are the names of our noble visiters—Lord Renfrew, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germains, Major General the Hon. R. Bruce, Lord Lyone, Dr. Acland, Mr. Englebeart, Major Teadadle, Capt. Grey, Mr. Jenner, Mr. Warre, and their attendants.

An elderly Engiths his on board was, at her particularly urgent it quest, introduced to Lord Renfrew, by whom affected her deeply, even to tears. Her history seemed to have peculiarly consected her in some way with the reigning family of the British Isles, and she had come from a distant town in Illinois, on purpose to see and shake hands with the young Prince.

The interest of the voyagers evidently increased at the drat sight of the greatest olity of the West. The waters and abores—not excepting Bloody Island, of which his Highness had read or beard—and the sapect of the nearing metropolis, were keenly scanned. Sawmills, lumber y ards, quarries, steamboats, the Lindoil Hotel, the site of the fair ground—as indicated by the lofty casign, the Court Houre dome, from which also the stars and stripes were streaming, Barnom's and numerous other points, were repidity noted by the vivacious gentlemen. The saluting cannon of the City of Alten spoke loadly as the gay steamer sped past the augmenting throngs on the levee. The landing pisce, already orowied, while multitudes were seen hurrying thither, next absorbed at tention, and they young Baron seemed slightly perturbed at the prospect immediately before him. But a sentiment of inferent and even of amusement evidently predominated, in fact, it was plain that he was considerably hyperase

caused lustier hurrahn. The police at length provailed upon the good natured people to let the colored ladies and gentlemen drive on?

HOW ROYALITY TRAVELS IN AMERICA.

The Western railroads have made extraordinary arrangements for the passage of the hoir to the British throne, on his tour to Washington. The train is to be a special one, under the control of the royal party, and the route is to be via Pittsburg to Harrisburg, and thence by the Northern Central road to Baltimore and Washington. The Baron will have the use of the royal car to Baltimore, and, perhaps, to Washington.

The following regulations show the amount of care bettowed upon him, in contrast to that taken of ordinary sovereigns of our own land:—

Lord Renfrew's special train, the pilot engine forming a part, is to have the exclusive right to the track over everything, and every other engine or train must be entirely out of the way of the pilot engine at least five minutes before the card time, (and care taken that switches are at once placed upon the main track) and be kept out of the way until Lord Renfrew's train has passed.

Station agents at all stations will exhibit a white flag at the entrance switch, or at a point more distant from station if the switch is on a curve, at least five minutes before the time upon the card, said flag to be shown until after the passage of the special train, indicating that all is clear, care being had that road crossings at and about stations are properly guarded until after the passage of the special train.

Foremen or track repairers will see that no rails are taken out of the track, or the track otherwise disturbed on that day until after the passage of the train, except to remdy absolute defects that would endanger the train in passing, in placing the proper signal at a safe distance, and they will distribute their men as as to guard all highway crossings to protect the train from the possibility of accident at the crossings.

Tarticular attention must be given to see that there are obreaks in the fenc

THE PRINCE AT WASHINGTON.

(From the Constitution, Sopt. 28)
It is now definitively settled that the Frince of Wales
will be in this city on the 3d of vetober. He will arrive
here about six F. M., leaving Eathmore as Indeen minutes
part three F. M., in a special train. He will be welcomed
by a display of fireworks, by order of the government.
These have been prepared at the arsenal here. Some of
them, however, have been brought from New York. The
United States despatch steamer Amazonia is being fitted
up at the Navy Nard to escort his Highness, together with
the rayal party and the government officials, to Mount
Verson. Some of the baggage belonging to the rayal
party, including that of his Royal Highness, has been received here by Adams & Co. a Express.

THE PRINCE TO VISIT JAMESTOWN.

[From the Baltimore Pairlot, Sopt. 23]
It is announced officially by the British Consul at Richmond that the Prince of Wales will yield that, effly on Saturday week, and themce proceed to Jamestown, the first settlement in British America. On May 15, 1907, (aptain Smith and his companions planted at Jamestown the need of Anglo-Saxon civilization. This was one bundred and nine years from the discovery of the North American continent by Cabot, and thirteen years before the landing of the Porlian Pilgrims at Plymouth Book. Capt. Smith may, in some sense, be called the father of New England as well as of Virginia, for his ardones voyages, surveys and explorations in that country, and his valuable suggestions in regard to its advantages for fasheries, proved of the greatest practical benefit to those by whom it was settled. Its very name of New England was given to it by the King at the suggestion of Captain Smith. Jamestown is on the north side of the James river, about fifty miles from its mouth. The place so called is an uninhabited point of land projecting into the river, which seems to be commantly gaming upon it. It belongs to Mir. William Allen, the wealthiest of the rich James river proprietors, who raises very good cheat on the spet where Smith found it so disfloudt to initiate the coloniate in agricultural labor. Nothing remains of the ancient settlement but the mouldering rain of a church lower, surroomeds by a charchyard. It is not known procisely when the church to which this tower belonged was built. Ten years after the first settlement of James of the settlement of the set of the settlement of the set of the settlement of James of the settlement of the set of the settlement of James of the settlement of the settlement of James of the settlement of the settlement of the set of the settlement of James of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the set of the settlement of James of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the set of the settlemen

surmised that the tower may have belonged to the second church, and in that case it has been standing about two hundred and thirty years.

In all this neighborhood are objects of interest connected with our early colonial history. Seven miles from Jamestown is Williamsburg, the second metropolis of Virginia, to which the colonial government was removed from Jamestown in 1689, on account of its greater healthfulness and convenience. It is situated on a level plain, he tween the York and the James rivers. It remained the capital of Virginia until 1779, when the seat of government was removed to Richmond, fifty-eight miles distant. In its palmy days it had a population of about two thousand; but though small, the politic and brilliant circle which surrounded the royal Governors gave it an unwonted degree of grace and animation, and attracted thither the fashion and wealth of the province. In other respects Williamsburg is the same as in colonial days. A description of it, published by an Englishman a hundred and twenty years ago, would answer, with few enceptions, for the present time. Host of the private buildings were exceted before the Revolution; the wings of the royal palace still remain; the church and other objects of historic interest. An air of profound quiet, as provocative of somnolency as the atmosphere of Siccey Hollow, pervades the whole settlement. Twelve miles from Williamsburg is Vorktown, situated on that magnificent river, the York about eleven miles from its month. It now consists of about thirty dilapidated dwellings. On the banks of the broad and giorious stream stand the rules of a church built one hundred and firty years ago, and near it the monuments and coast of arms of the Netson family, so illustrious in the colonial and revolution, ary history of Tirginia. On this anarow strip of land, between two Virginia rivers, and at a distance of about eighteen miles from each other, is the spot on which began and the spot on which ended the British dominion in our country.

THE ITALIAN OPERA AND THE PRINCE OF

[From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Sept. 29.]

The new season of italian opera to commence on the 9th of the ensuing month, will, undoubtedly, be the most brilliant on record in this or any other city; for with it will be connected an event which will be ever memorable in the annals of the lyric stage of America, viz: the visit, for the first and only time in the United States to an Italian opera, of the Prince of Wales—the heir apparent to the British crown—who has succepted an invitation to attend a performance at our magnificent Academy of Music, and also expressed his pleasure at doing so in preference to a ball. That he will find grand opera can be produced here in as ince style as at home we have no doubt, as no effort will be sprared to reader the enterlaimment worthy of the occasion. The whole of the magnificent troupe of artists now performing in New York will be sent over hore—and combined with the corps recently performing here—including the full chorus and orchestra of both establish ments—the united forces appearing not only in some splendid revivals, but one or two grand operas new to Philadelphia.

plendid revivals, but one or two grand operas new to Philadelphia.

THE PRINCE AT ALBANY.

At a late meeting of the Common Connet! of the city of Albany; layor Thacher submitted the following communication from Governor Morgan:

EXECUTED DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1860.

HON. GROKE H. TRACHER, Mayor:

DEAR SIR—Absence from the city, and pressing official duties since my return, have prevented an earlier reply to your favor of the 20th instant, from which I learn that you deem it "proper that some demonstration of respect should be made on the part of the State and city authorities to the Prince of Wales," and you inquire whether I will "lead or join you in a letter of invitation to the Dake of Newcastle, or what course I would advise?" Permit me. in reply to say, that immediately on the arrival of the Prince of Wales at Quebec, I despatched one of my staff with a letter of invitation to the Prince to visit the capital and to become my guest. His arrangements had uot then been fully determined. I have since received a letter from the Duke of Newcastle, in which I am happy to inform you the invitation to visit about the 16th of October, and will remain in Albany a portion of the day only. Cader these circumstances, and in view of the course Lord Renfrew has adopted since his arrival in the Enited States. I do not perceive that either the State or city authorities are to have the pleasure of eatertaining him in any formal or public manner. But if I shall subsequently learn otherwise it will afford me great pleasure to have the city authorities join with those of the State in unitable demonstrations of respect. Meantime, in reply to your last inquiry "what course I advise." I would maggest the propriety of extending an invitation on the part of the City. I have the honor to be, very respectable, your obedient servant.

E. D. MORGAN.

Alderman Deichasty moved that the Mayor be authorized to extend an invitation to the Prince to visit the city as its guest, and the same was agreed to.

OFENING OF A NEW CHURCH -- Yesterday morning Ema-nuel (Protestant Episcopal) church, newly erected at the corner of President and Smith streets, was opened for public worship. Morning prayer was said by the Rev. Thomas Towell, the rector, assisted by the Rev. Charles Little and the Rev. Mr. Berg. There was nothing of a pecial character in the services. The 10th selection of distinctions. It is of vital importance that Lord Item from an antice in a market, and it is there are a supplied to except the stream of the control of the Penims was read, Gloria Patra, Gloria in excelsis, and the

tered by two men. Fortunately the sudden waking of the lady disturbed the thieves at their work, and caused them to decamp without any more valuable booty than one dozon of pocket handkerchiefs and a chemille shawl, although the premises presented the appearance of hav-ing been pretty thoroughly ransacked. First.—On Saturday night the dwelling house No. 140

Fulton street, occupied by Mr. William Little, caught fire in the apartments of a Mrs. Darsey, on the fourth story. The fiames were subdued before a larger amount of dam-age than \$75 was done. There is no insurance.

Fersonal Intelligence.

Colonel Hardee, of West Point, is stopping at the Breveort House.

Ex President Fillmore and lady, Commodore Storer, U. S. N. Colonel W. W. Loring, U. S. A. James H. Lov and Jamily, of New Orleans, William Richardson, R. N. John Lenthall and Samuel Archbold, both of the Navy Peptot, Washington, and W. W. Woodin and family, of North Carolina, are stopping at the Fifth Avence Rotel.

A. B. Grognin, of San Francisco; J. L. Taylor, of Ohio; J. Elngsford and party, of Owngo; J. F. Duller and wife, of Boaton. Dr. Tucker, of New York: Mrs. Commodore Hains of Mire Bart, both of Philladolphia, and E. R. Procestt, of West Cambridge, Mass., are stopping at the Everett House.

Judge Weisel and lady, of Maryland; Dr. J. D. Middle.

of West Cambridge, Mass, are stopping at the Everett Home.

Judge Weisel and lady, of Maryland; Dr. J. D. Middleton and lady, of Baltimore; G. R. White, of Pittsburg; P. Eelty and lady, of Baltimore; G. R. White, of Pittsburg; P. Eelty and lady, of Boston; C. J. Gilman, of Matho, and Henry Farnum, of Chicago, were among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotely exterday.

Paulo Sanchez, S. D. Arexado, Pietro Agontini and Don Rafnelle Sarria, all of Cuba; E. J. Hart and family, of New Orleans; F. Cark and family, of Maine; J. L. Whittaker and family, of New Orleans; V. W. Mason and Wilo, of Virginia; Lieutenant R. D. Minor, of the United States navy; S. W. Hotebinson, of New Orleans; F. W. Simpson, of San Francisco; Smith Barford, of Mississippi, and E. N. Talbot, of Indianapolis, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

G. W. Carr, U. S. A.; G. W. Cans, President Pittaburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Bailtroad; James Robb and wife, New Orleans; Hom. T. Rodewald, New Orleans; C. W. Durant, Albany; Hos. J. O. Brooks, Albany; J. B. Kibby, Washington; J. R. Wright, New York; Capt. Rattallack, Regiand; M. Crosby and wife, Peru, S. A., were in Chicago on the 28th ult. Hoe. M. G. Mordeoni, of S. C.; Ool. Roggin, U. S. A., and Capt. E. R. Hof, U. S. N., are in Washington.

Charles William Dabney has been appointed Conen) of Greece at Boston, Mass.

Our Soldiers in Garrison.
THE FIFTH HAVINGET AT REDLOR'S RELAND.
The Fifth regiment, Colonel Schwarzeider, are progressing fac'y in their duties in garrison at Fort Wood, Bedice's Island. The new and important feature which they are now inaugurating in our volunteer military organization must be viewed as a great exppriment; but enforced at Fort Wood by the officers of the Fifth, and the readiness and real of the troops to make their stay profitable in acquiring a knowledge of the duties of a we hope to see the example followed by other regiments

we hope to see the example followed by other regiments in the First Division. The Fifth have aiready acquired a preity general knowledge of the details of garrison duty, and, what is still more important, of the use and manner of operating see count artiliery. In the latter feature they are assisted by an officer of the regular army, who is an accomplished instructor in the science of the artillery arm.

Yesterday being Sunday, the usual drill was dispussed with. During the day the steamer Oliver M. Fette made several tries to the island, bringing thither large numbers of the friends of the regiment from this city.

At half past eleven o'clock in the forencen the troops in the garrison were assembled on the "parade" inside the fort, when Chaplain Edey read the morang service of the Protestant Episcopal church. The officers of the regiment were present. The Chaplain read the leasons in a clear and distinct voice, which was listened to by the troops with the atmost respect and stendion.

At half past two o'clock in the afternoon the regiment made a full dress parade, in which every man in garrison, officers and soldiers, not employed on guard day, participated. The formula of this co-emony is quite interesting, both to the expert and novice in military matters. After the parade Brigade Major S. M. Alford inspected the arms and accountements of the troops. The inspection was semething more than a more formal affair, as each musket was minutely examined, and commendation and condemnation placed where they respectively belonged. Among the promisent military gentlemen present were first Lieuteannt W. A. Webb, Fifth regiment with the states infantry; Housemant Jews en Hallery; Col. Joseph C. Finckney, Lieutenant Od Zoon and Surgeon Wade, of the Sixth regiment Condens staff, Capitain Barger, Twenty eight regiment, and Capitain Lux, of the Eeventh regiment, and Capitain Lux, of the Eeventh regiment.

Seven h regiment, and Captain Lux, of the E-eventh regiment.

The troops will drill to day at the big guns, and by squads and companies. On Puesday the forencon will be devoted to company drill, and in the afternoon is more ments of the battalion.

The regiment will return to this city on Thurslay, and will be received and essorted by the Iwelfth regiment, Cot. Busterfield. The Fifth will arrive at Whitehall at half part four o'clock P. M. jon that day. Both commands will pay Major General Sandford, Beigadier General Yates and Mayor Wood a marching salute in front of the City Hall, as they pass on route from the steemboat.

FUNERAL OF A DECRESSED MEMORE OF THE REGIMENT.
Drummer Roawasiler of the Fifth regiment drum corps, died on Saturday last, after three months' painful illness. He was buried yesterday, with military honers, at the Evergreens Cemotery. The funeral of the deceased was attended by company E and the drum corps of the Fifth regiment. The latter acted as a guard of honer; also by the Seventh regiment drum corps and the Turner band.

Mons. Berger, who arrived from France a few days age in the Adriatic, gave his first exhibition in the United States at the rooms of Michael Phelan, corner of Broad-way and Tenth street, on Saturday evening. The exhibition was of a private character, those present numbering some sixty or seventy, being there by private invitation and many of them distinguished amateurs in the elegant and delightful game. We had expected that M. Berger would play with some one selected to cope with him for the occasion, and whom, of course, he was to knock into

America and his American friends, who had, as he said, "saturated him with kindness," he proceeded to explain the stience of billiards, and the five principal strokes. practically illustrating his remarks on the table at which he stood. His lecture did not last over half as hour or three-quarters, and the illustrations were certainly splen did specimens of his skill in the game. It is evident that remarkable in his manner of playing, except that when making the stroke called le masse be held the cuo sometimes resting the guiding hand, and very often holding it unsupported. He played with singular case, which was more perceptible when attribute his ball to the ordinary horizontal manner, which he always idd in making the mass retrapead. He reade almost imposable strokes, the balls apparently obeying him like a set of well trained dogs. He would occasually miss a very difficult one, but always removered till he had accomplished it, and then a smile of gratification would break over his large, good humored fixe, and his eye light up with pride as the company applicated his success.

private hobmobbing; and finally, after the good things had had a little more justice done then, the company gracually withdrew, very much pleased with what they had seen.

Naval Intelligence.

Captain Ward, commanding the United States ship North Carolina, on Saturday last made an experimental trip to the neighborhood of Sandy Hook for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the new rife musicets lately adopted in the marine corps, this being one of a sories of experiments tried heretofore. This useful arm of the service was prepared, under the direction of the Ordinance Department, by E. S. Allen, maker sumers, and adopted by the War Department for the government of United States troops, October 16, 1857. A purition of the best shots composed in the crew of the United States ship North Carolina, under the command of Captain Ward, were detailed for the experimental trip. The main object, however, of the experimenta to be made was to assortant which of three aboltances had the greatest resisting power—wool, cotton or sand—at various ranges, from one to four hundred yard distance. The first trial was on a bag of sand, at one, two, three and four hundred yards, and it was found to the balls of these musicals being coulous in shape, the sperimer made on their first striking an object was found to be even and in perfect regularity of surface, in fact so much so that one would almost imagine the aperture made on their first striking and object was found to be even and in perfect regularity of surface, in fact so much so that one would almost imagine the aperture made on their first striking and object was found to be even and in perfect regularity of surface, in fact so much so that one would almost imagine the aperture made on their first striking and object was found to be even and in perfect regularity of surface, in fact so much so that one would almost imagine the aperture made on their first striking and object was found to be even and on their first striking and the same of the same stripents and the same of

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION IN CHINA.

Interesting Service at St. George's Episcopal Church-Sermon by an English Pre

St. George's church, Stuyvesant square, was crowded esterday morning by a highly respectable and fashionable congregation, most of whom, apart from the regular worshippers at this church, were drawn together to hear a discourse from the Right Rev. Geo. Smith, Lord Bishop of the See of Victoria, in the British settlement of Hong Kong, China. Among the andience we noticed the Rev. Edward Lechmerc Ellis, of the Protes ant Episcopa Church in the Island of Jannaica. The services began at half-past ten o'clock, and were conducted with all the solemn simplicity peculiar to the Anglican Church. The Rev. Dr. Tyng, assisted by a young clergyman, conducted the communion and morning services, and the their was

and selected his text from the thirteenth chapter of the Epistle of Paul the Apostic to the Hebrews, the tenth

at that serve the tabernacle." The first part of the discourse was to show the connection existing between the Book of Levilicus and the Epistle to the Hebrewsthe material and ceremonial ordinances of the first receiving their fulfilment and accomplish ment in the other. The Epistle to the He brews was addressed to those Jews who had become Christian converts, without altogether lexing their old attachment for their ancient ceremonial faith, and the ordinances of the Levitical law frequently became great obstacles to their proper understanding of the plain, simple and merciud provisions of the christian law. The words of the text were directed to these wavering people, who were thus instructed that those who served on the their contradiction and confrast between the Jewish the text. This the Itshop proceeded to examine, ferst, into the contradiction and confrast between the Jewish tabernacle and the Christian sitar; and, accomplished in the text. This the right reverend gentlemen accomplished in a truly ownerful manner. His words were truly eloquent, and his clear and silvery voice pealed like bells through every part of the church. After a materly theological exposition of the precise meaning of the words of slaar? and 'tabernacle,' and the application of the words of the text to all profess ing Christians, the Hishop incidentally adverted to the condition of English and American Protestant missions in China and Japan. As a member of the cluder sizer church of the mether country, he could hear his testimony to the active zeal everywhere manifested by the missions in China and Japan. As a member of the older sizer church of the mether country, he could bear his testimony to the active zeal everywhere manifested by the missions in truth, which forms the gratists bond between the two churches. The two churches are daughters of the reformation and the great based of the professor of the labors of American missionaries in China and Japan, he could also bear his testimony to the conditing faith of there, in breather in the great cause of Christianising these unemlightened people. He them alluids to the difficulties which are encountered by the missionary left the shores of England for China, stopping by the way in the difficulties which are encountered by the missionary left the shores of England for China, stopping by the way in the difficulties come Christian converts, without altogether losing their old attachment for their ancient ceremonial faith, and the bishop gave the congregation his benediction; spoke a few eloquent and touching words of the affection which ought always to exist between the oburch of his belayed country and her sister of America; prayed that they might long continue to since forth bright and untimmed, and exhorted his hearers so to profit by their great spiritual advantages that paster and people may all at last meet in the common loy.

Bishop Smith is a tall and venerable man. His hair has been silvered by the advance of time, but he is as hale and hearty to all appearance as he was in earlier days. The exermon he yesterday preached was one of the noblest theological discourses that it has been our good for time to bear; and any one who was present yesterday we are certain would not hesitate to go any distance to listen to such words of beauty and elequence again.

Smit Anomen Case.—Late on Saturday night William Smalley, Margaret Gitzgard and Elizabeth McCarty went

ROW AT A WARR -SETPORED CASE OF WORK MCREEN. Row at a Warn —Surposed Case or Wern Mcause.—As a disorderly crowd were waking the cerpse of a Mrs. Kane, at about one o'clock Sunday morning, in the rear of the house 152 East Porty-first street, officer Reyner of the Ninoteenth ward noticed the people fighting and talking loudly, and apparently getting into a desperate row. While quieting the disturbance the officer heard enough to justify him in arresting the husband of the deceased woman. The prisoner had been previously arrested for assaulting his wife, and the marks of victore on her body residered suspiction that she had been unfairly dealt with extremely plausible. Kane was locked up to await he result of the Coroner's inquest. John Connell was also arrested on the complaint of Kane, who charged him with having made a folcolous assault on him. Several other persons were also accuredly injured in the row.

Howe Structure Araberto—Officer Salling of the Twenty-third precinct, on Saturday last arrested two mee,

House Stratus Annuary —Officer Sains of the Iwen-ty-third precinct, on Saturday last arreated two men, named William Kennedy and Thomas Clark, on a charge of stasling a horse and wagon, worth \$235, the property of George Finnesso, corner of Ninety eighth street and Ninth avenue. The property was recovered, though it had been supposed of to a man in Brooklyn. Justico Brownell locked up both the privaters for examination. Max Found Stabble.—A man named David Rowe, a re-

rmall arms. that is, the size of a cylindrical projectics and additional amount of twist. The ball or projectic which enters the bore at the mezzie of these plees goed minerally to its suat, and when discharged expands under the force of the explosion, so as to become a tight fit is bore. All the mezzie of as to become a tight fit is bore. All the projectic which is bore, filling the rife grooves, thereby making its destructive qualities more formitable. These interesting experiments will be continued.

The United States steamer Water Witch, Lieutenant commanding Sartori, from a crusse in the Golf of dexico, via Havana, arrived at Lazarctto, below Prinziephia, on Friday night, and will be detained there for purification. Six of the crew, sick with yellow fever, have been removed from on board to the Marine Housial, at the Lazarctto.

An Understants Office — In the law regulating the sale of ardest spirits in Nebraska is the following punishment for violation — The Justice shall redder judgment for the control of the party stabled to the whole amount of fine and costs, and be commissed to the common and nimeel some life fooling extracted. Thomas which common and nimeel some life fooling extracted. Thomas which common all statis is peaked.